THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 15. SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, June 27th, 3.30 p.m.—Victoria Park Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Manicom.
8 p.m.—Women's Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mr. Sorensen, Miss Manicom.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss Alison Neilans, Mrs. Drake.
Monday, June 28th, 8 p.m.—Lesbia Road—Miss Lynch.
8 p.m.—"Peacock"—Miss Manicom, Mr. J. C. Rowe.
8 p.m.—Dock Gates—Mr. Everett, Mrs. Drake.
Tuesday, June 29th, 3 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane—Miss Lynch.
3 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Salmons Lane—Rev. C. A. Wills.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Drake.
Wednesday, June 30th, 8 p.m.—Ford Road Mrs. E. Duval.
8 p.m.—Chrisp Street—Mrs. Drake.
8.30 p.m.—Kempshead Road Hall, Old Kent Rd—Miss Balchin and others.
Thursday, July 1st, 8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Parsons.
8 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane—Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Manicom.
8 p.m.—Oakley Place, Old Kent Road—Miss Balchin and others.
8 p.m.—53 St. Leonard St.—Mrs. E. Duval.
Friday, July 2nd, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Piggott Street—Miss Lynch.
8 p.m.—Beckton Road—Rev. C. A. Wills.
Sunday, July 4th, 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Miss Fraser Smith, Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Myers, Mrs. Schlette.
Poplar Women's Hall, June 27th—Songs by Mademoiselle Espagne.

SUFFRAGE CLUBS. Poplar, 20 Railway St., 8 to 10 p.m., Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bow, 400 Old Ford Road, Fridays and Mondays 8 to 10. p.m.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The season of infantile diarrhœa will soon be upon us, when babies, especially babies of necessitous mothers, who are themselves undernourished, and cannot afford to buy good fresh milk, will be falling dangerously ill. The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, will become more frequent and more urgent as the summer advances. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

Will you send us a maternity outfit?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS.

High prices increase the need for our restaurants. At the same time the high prices make it harder and harder for us to pay our bills. Will you help?

OUR FACTORY.

Always buy your toys and shoes from the E.L.F.S., because we pay a living wage. Latest price lists may be had on application to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

CLOTHING STALLS.

Our four clothing stalls, where women can buy useful garments for their families for a few pence, are much appreciated. Our stock of clothing is getting low. Will friends send us some more?

WOMEN ENVOYS VISIT WORLD'S RULERS.

The International Women's Congress at the Hague appointed envoys to the Governments of the world. Miss Jane Addams of America, Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland, and Signora Rosa Genoni of Italy, as belonging to neutral countries, (for Italy had not then joined the war), were appointed to visit the belligerent countries. Miss Chrystal Macmillan, (Britain) Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, (Hungary) Miss Balch and Miss Ramondt were appointed to visit the Scandinavian countries.

WOMEN VOTERS

IN NORWAY.

GINA KROG,
One of the Norwegian Women Leaders.

IN DENMARK.

JOHANNE MUNTER,
A Danish Suffrage Pioneer.

Dr. Aletta Jacobs, who has just passed through London on her way back to Holland, tells us that before setting out on their mission, all the envoys were received by the Dutch Government.

The envoys appointed to visit the belligerent nations then made their way to England where they were received by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey; in Germany they were received by Herr von Jagow (Foreign Secretary), and Herr von Bethmann Hollweg (Chancellor); in Austria-Hungary, Count Stürgkh (Premier), Baron Burian (Foreign Secretary) and Count Tisza (Hungarian Premier); in Switzerland Mr. Motia (President) and Mr. Hoffmann (Foreign Secretary); in Italy, Signor Salandra (Premier) and Signor Sonino (ex-Premier); the Pope also granted a private audience; in France Mr. Delcassé (Foreign Secretary) and Mr. Viviani (Premier); in Havre the Belgian Government representative Mr. Davignon.

The envoys appointed to visit the neutral countries went to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia, where they were well received by the representatives of the Governments. In Norway the King also received them.

Dr. Aletta Jacobs says that she and Miss Jane Addams were well received by the political heads of all the belligerent nations. She says: "They encouraged us to go on with our mission and most of them agreed that it was wise. Some of them expressed wonder that the women of all nations have not risen in protest against this war. They said that to protest against war and to try to build up a permanent peace was the only wise thing for women to do. With all the men in power we talked about the demand for women's enfranchisement. We discussed this question with all—even with the Pope."

A reception in honour of Miss Jane Addams, who also passed through London on her way back to America to carry the women's resolutions to President Wilson, was arranged by the British Committee of the Women's International Congress on Wednesday, June 23rd, at the house of Lady Courtney, of Penwith.

The British Committee has published an interesting record of the Congress, which may be obtained, price 2d., from Room 17, 28 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

On June 15th, Mr. Ginnell asked whether the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had received a report of the Women's International Congress, and whether this would be communicated to the House.

Lord Robert Cecil said a copy of the Resolutions had been received, but he saw no reason for laying them before the House.

SWEATING BY LYONS.

At the close of the E.L.F.S. Hyde Park meeting last Sunday, a young lady told us that she had been engaged by Lyons as waitress and interpreter (she speaks French) at a gauranteed salary of 15s. a week with tips and commission extra.

On starting work, she found that she had first of all to provide herself with a Lyons regulation black dress which costs 10s. for material and 8s. 6d. for making.

At the close of the first week she found that the following deductions were to be made each week:—1s. 6d. for dinners, 1½d. each morning for an apron, (*i.e.* 9d. a week) 1d. a week for a cap, and the cost of washing cuffs and collars.

At the close of the second week further unknown deductions were made as she had only 6s. 9d. to draw. She asked why her money was thus reduced, but the only answer was: "We always deduct it."

This young lady, who furnished us with her name and address, as a token of good faith, had made up her mind to go to Lyons head office at Cadby Hall to complain and if she failed to obtain satisfaction to leave.

Lyons' have just paid the enormous dividend of 32½ per cent. In order to advertise themselves they have just announced that they will pay a bonus of 20 per cent. on the interest derived from the War Loan by those of their employees who this year take stock in the loan through a committee of employees constituted by the directors. 20 per cent, on 4½ per cent. is an exceeding small matter. But how many women paid 15s. or 6s. 9d. a week can afford to buy shares in the War Loan? If any do this they must be practicing a hunger strike!

STRAWBERRY PICKERS.

1.—Pickers must not walk over the rows of strawberries, but walk straight down between the rows.

2.—Any picker treading on or smashing fruit will be instantly discharged.

3.—Pickers must be careful not to pull the stalks out of the strawberries.

4.—Fruit must be picked clean and ripe. We cannot sell green strawberries.

5.—Pickers must remember this is a strawberry field and not a race course; running in the strawberries is not allowed.

So ran the notice posted upon the wall by which the strawberry pickers came into the farmyard at Waltham Cross.

It was not a picturesque farmyard. There was an insignificant brick house, a wooden hut that served as office, a cart shed, and a space where there were a few logs of wood and various disused odds and ends of things.

It was four o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, and the pickers had gathered to receive their wages. Round the office there was a crowd of about 50 of them. There were more women than men amongst them, and the majority were very poorly dressed, but most of the young girls had changed into their best clothes.

Sitting on a log to wait, at the other side of the yard, was a woman in faded black clothes, and beside her a rather dull looking girl about 18 years' old, and a pretty little girl of five or six, who was trying to soothe a screaming baby.

The little one gratefully accepted our help in restoring quiet, and looked up at us with smiling confidence and lovely clear brown eyes. She was a dainty little gipsy creature, her tiny features delicately moulded, and the colour of her soft skin rich and warm.

"Do you pick strawberries?" we asked her, and she answered us "yes," and that she was a very good picker.

"She is not your little girl—is she?" we asked the hard-featured woman in black. She answered rather scornfully, "no, *they're* travellers," which meant that *they* were people who live in caravans.

Then the woman told us that she herself lived at Edmonton, and came in the tram for each day's strawberry picking, which lasted from 3 a.m. to 8 a.m., and that some of the pickers came from London, though she wouldn't have thought it was worth their while. "Those girls come from Lambeth," she said with a contemptuous laugh, as two girls passed towards the office, with short-pleated over-skirts, very tight under-skirts, and high heels that twisted their ankles as they walked over the rough cobbled stones.

"But can people get trams and trains that will bring them here at three in the morning?" we asked her. She laughed at *our* folly this time, and explained that the pickers arrive over night, at eleven or twelve, or any time they please, and wait about in the barns till three.

(Continued on page 272, col. 2).

THE EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES'
AND
LEAGUE OF RIGHTS'

OUTING,

— Sunday, July 18th. —

Steamer leaves
Blackwall Pier, Poplar, 10.30 a.m., to
RICHMOND AND BACK.

Tickets, including Dinner and Tea, 3s. 6d. each. Tea, 6d. extra, optional.

E.L.F.S. Members'
Monthly Social,
400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.
Saturday, June 26th, 8 p.m.
CONCERT BY THE "Merry Maids."

Dancing. Refreshments at Popular Prices.

TICKETS THREEPENCE.

The
Woman's Dreadnought.
Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,
400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.
Telephone EAST 1787.

AGENTS:
INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.
Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

Vol. II. No. 15.—Sat. June 26th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

IN THE GRIP OF THE MONEY-LENDER.

"Lord who shall abide in Thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in Thy Holy will?

He that putteth not out his money to usury; nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that doeth these things shall never be moved."—Ps. xv.

"In thee have they taken gifts to shed blood; thou hast taken usury and increase and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extortion, and hast forgotten Me, saith the Lord God."—EZEKIEL 22, v. 12.

The War Loan makes, on the face of it, a more democratic appeal than is usual in such matters, for bonds of from £5 to £25 may be bought in instalments by means of 5s. vouchers to be obtained through the Post Office, Trade Unions, Friendly Societies and so on. Some people have thought that the buyers of 5s. vouchers who are to have 5 per cent. interest instead of 4½ till the vouchers have been exchanged for £5 bonds, are being treated more generously than those who buy bonds outright. But Mr. Montague, Under Secretary at the Treasury, has explained that for technical reasons the holder of the vouchers "gets almost exactly the 4½ per cent. that the larger subscriber gets within a fraction of a penny." And more than this, holders of vouchers which do not make up a complete £5 by December 1st, will probably lose something in interest.

But these, after all, are mere details. The main question is whether the War Loan provides a genuine solution to the Nation's financial troubles. The answer to that question is assuredly "no."

Mr. Gladstone, writing of the Crimean War, said that to pay for wars by borrowing money at interest was to practice "wholesale systematic and continual deception on the people." We ought all to recognise that this is literally true, for all the money borrowed has to be paid back some day, and in addition, interest must be paid, which frequently amounts to more than the sum originally borrowed.

Mr. McKenna, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, who now presents the War Loan Bill, admits that this is true, for he says:—

"We shall have to find further money, and it is perfectly open to anybody to calculate what. They have only to reckon the time when the Loans at the present rate of expenditure will become so great that the mere interest on them will have exhausted all our surplus revenue, then it will be obvious to anybody how the matter will stand. There is nobody who would suggest that we should borrow in order to pay the interest. We must raise fresh taxes."

Why then, we ask, should we borrow all this money now? Why not begin to pay our way as we go along and to husband our resources, in order to enable us to keep out of debt?

Let us consider this War Loan. Those who agree to lend their money to the State under it, are to be paid interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. The money must be paid back, pound for pound, in not less than 30 years time, for those who have lent it have a right to demand its return in 1945. If the money is held so long, we shall have paid £135 in interest on it so that for every £100 we borrow we shall have had to pay back £235.

We shall have to pay this if no further War Loan is issued, but, as a matter of fact, we shall probably have to pay very much more for the following arrangements have been made:—

Bonds called Consols provide the permanent means of lending money at interest to the Government, that is always open to people who can afford to take advantage of it. Holders of Consols are paid only 2½ per cent. interest, as compared with the 4½ per cent. of the War Loan, and Consols have gone down in value so that £100 of Consols is only worth £66 10s. In order to place the holders of Consols in as good a position as those who now subscribe to the War Loan, the Government has offered to allow holders of Consols to change them for War Loan bonds to the same actual value, provided they will buy further War Loan bonds to the nominal value of the Consols. In other words, holders of £75 of Consols may change them for £50 of War Loan, if they will also buy £100 more of Consols.

To people who have not any spare money to lend out at interest, and only just enough to keep up a bare existence, all this may seem uninteresting and too complicated to bother about, but the net result of it all is that the holders of Consols will get 20 per cent. interest more out of the nation than they used to do, and as there is £400,000,000 worth of Consols in question, the nation will have to find two millions a year more to pay the interest on Consols than it used to do.

Beside the holders of Consols there are the people who bought the bonds of the first War Loan at 3½ per cent. interest. They too are to be allowed to transfer to the new War Loan in order that they may get 4½ per cent.

Mr. McKenna says it is quite fair to allow this, because if it were not done, and the people should happen to want to sell their bonds before the time when the Government is obliged to pay the money back, they would have difficulty in selling, because anyone willing to buy bonds would have them in the new War Loan, on which higher interest is paid.

This is no doubt true, but when we point out that Old Age Pensioners are starving, because the cost of living has risen, and plead for their weekly 5s. to be raised, the Government answers that all must make sacrifices when we are at war.

But the most sinister feature of the position is yet to come. Mr. McKenna has virtually told us that the Government will soon be wishing to raise another War Loan, and offering still higher interest in order to induce more people to put their money into it. Then all those who will be getting 4½ per cent. out of the present War Loan will be entitled to claim the higher rate of interest, at the same time. So it will go on,—the nation's debts (*our* debts, for *we* must pay them) growing and growing with gigantic strides. And all the time whilst the nation is groaning under the interest, the day when the vast capital sums must be paid back will be drawing near. Already, according to Mr. Hobhouse, £350,000,000 will at latest fall due in 1928, and from £1,000,000,000 to £1,500,000,000 in 1945. By the time these sums fall due we shall have paid for them in interest many times over.

Truly the nation is falling into the grip of the money lender!

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

GLADSTONE ON WAR FINANCE.

"The system of raising funds necessary for wars by loans practices wholesale, systematic and continual deception upon the people. The people do not really know what they are doing. The consequences are adjourned into a far future."

W. E. GLADSTONE
on the Crimean War.

"I have not the least doubt that it is for the interest of labour as opposed to capital, that as large a share as possible of war expenditure should be defrayed by taxes.

When war breaks out, the wages of labour on the whole have a tendency to rise and the labour of the country is well able to bear some augmentation. The sums added to public expenditure are likely at the outset, and for some time, to be larger than the sums drawn from commerce.

When war ends, on the contrary, a great mass of persons is dismissed from the public employment, and, flooding the labour market, reduces the rate of wages.

But again, when war comes, it is quite certain that a large share of the war taxes will be laid upon property, and that, in war, property will bear a larger share of our total taxation than in peace. From this it seems to follow at once, that up to the point at which endurance is practicable, payment by war taxes rather than by taxes in peace is for the interest of the people at large."

W. E. GLADSTONE, Aug. 11th, 1862.

The Manchester Education Committee reports that 1,056 children under eleven years of age are working for wages out of school hours. Of this number, 34 are aged seven, 122 eight, and 283 nine.

In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Tom Mackley (organiser National Agricultural Labourers' and Rural Workers' Union) tells of a farmer who complained that: "The tale about labour being scarce is simply a press scare. Here am I, obliged to pay my women 2s. 6d. a day, when I need only have paid them 2s., if there hadn't been all this outcry about shortage of labour!"

In Salop, last April, two teams of horses were working in a field. One was driven by a man who was riding—his pay was 19s. a week. The second team was driven by a woman who was walking—her pay was 6s, a week.

It is about time that farmers were obliged to pay a living wage!

Farmers in Northampton are not overjoyed at the help of the volunteer harvesters.

"I do not want to be bothered with amateurs," said one farmer. "What good would be a whole field full of them? The work they would do would not compensate us for the trouble of looking after them."

"The only people who are worried about labour and the hay," said another farmer, "are the writers on certain London newspapers, who always imagine they know more about agriculture than the people who are getting their living at it. There is no surplus labour in our village, but we shall manage."

Well, if this is true, why is child labour being called on?

We hear Lord Norbury has got a job in an aeroplane factory at 7d. an hour. Has he begun limiting his expenditure to suit his new income? Is there a Lady Norbury, and if so, can she make both ends meet?

OUR REPLY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the members of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, to consider the Board of Trade Circular asking the public to eat less meat, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the average working woman housekeeper in East London cannot practice further economies, either in regard to meat or other forms of food, without injuring the physique of her family, and thus contributing to the lowering of the general standand of health and vigour of the district, which has always been unfortunately low. We are moreover seriously concerned at the privations which the majority of the families in this district are already suffering, and mention, as an illustration of this fact, that the majority of our own members are only able to buy meat for their families once a week.

Meanwhile our relatives and friends inform us of a considerable waste of meat and other foods in the military camps, and we urge that economies should be practised in this direction.

2. This meeting therefore asks the Board of Trade to receive a deputation from our organisation to put forward the following demands:—

(a) That an advisory committee consisting of one-third merchants, one-third representatives of organised workers employed in the trades concerned, and one-third representatives of working women housekeepers as the principle consumers of the nation, shall be appointed to formulate and carry out proposals for safeguarding the supplies and limiting the prices of food and milk. This committee to have power to fix both prices and profits.

(b) That the coal supply shall be placed under national control, under the supervision of a committee composed one-third of experts who have had administrative experience in the trade, one-third representatives of organised workers in the trades concerned, one-third working women housekeepers. The committee to have power to fix prices and profits.

(c) In view of the alarming increase in infant mortality, and the decreasing birth rate, coupled with the rising price of milk, that municipal milk depots shall be established in all districts.

A WORKING WOMAN'S BUDGET.

This is the budget of a woman with ten children—three at work. The mother is a widow:—

	s	d		s	d
Bread, 16 qtns. at 4½d. qtn.	6	0	Now—8½d. qtn.	11	4
Margarine, 3 lbs. at 6d. lb.	1	6	,, —8d. lb.	2	0
Milk, 3 tins at 3½d. tin	0	9½	,, —4d. tin	1	0
Flour, 2 qtns. at 5½d. qtn.	0	11	,, —9d. qtn.	1	6
Sugar, 8 lbs. at 1½d. lb.	1	2	,, —3½d. lb.	2	4
Tea, 1¼ lbs. at 1s. 4d. lb.	1	8	,, —1s. 11d. lb.	2	4½
Soap, 2 lbs. at 3d. lb.	0	6	,, —4d. lb.	0	8
Matches, 1 doz. at 1½d. doz.	0	1½	,, —2½d. doz.	0	2½
Coals, 1 cwt. at 1s. 2d.	1	2	,, —2s. cwt.	2	0
Beans, 1 qrt. at 2½d. qrt.	0	2½	,, —5d. qrt.	0	5
Cheese, 1 lb. at 8d. lb.	0	8	,, —1s. lb.	1	0
Dripping, 1 lb. at 6d. lb.	0	6	,, —8d. lb.	0	8
Currants, 1 lb. at 3d. lb.	0	3	,, —5d. lb.	0	5
Shoulder of Mutton at 4½d. lb., 6 lbs.	2	3	,, —8½d. lb.	4	3
Corned Beef, 1 lb. at 8d. lb.	0	8	,, —1s. lb.	1	0
Treacle, 1 lb. at 3d. lb.	0	3	,, —5d. lb.	0	5
	18	7½		£1 11	5½

This shows an increase of 70 per cent.

A Food Production Committee has been appointed to inquire into the ways and means of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales.

The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Chairman),
The Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,
The Rt. Hon. Francis D. Acland, M.P.,
Mr. Charles W. Fielding,
Mr. A. D. Hall, M.A., F.R.S.,
Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, M.P.,
Mr. J. A. Seddon,
The Hon. E. G. Strutt, and
Sir Harry C. W. Verney, Bt., M.P.

We have repeatedly urged the necessity for the appointment of such a Committee, but we consider a Committee on which there is only *one* Labour representative *and no* woman quite useless.

PREVENTABLE WASTE OF FOOD IN CAMPS.

By an OFFICER'S WIFE.

Dear Madam,—In spite of urgent entreaties in Parliament and many instances of private enterprise, the waste of good food in camps—as well as clubs, private houses, hotels, etc., etc.—is simply appalling; but I now speak particularly of the many great camps all over the country. On the other hand, the terrible destitution that could be relieved and is not, is most dreadful, especially at a time like this, when so many of our finest men are being sacrificed; that the preservation of child life to take their place in the next generation—not that I am forgetting the nourishment of the aged and infirm, those who have "borne the burden and heat of the day"—which is simply a matter of the most elementary gratitude.

You, dear madam, are the last person to whom I need point this out, but I am anxious to suggest one remedy, which is simply "crying out" to be applied to the preventable waste in camps. To take the two articles of meat and bread alone—although dozens of others can be added—where men do not bake their own bread, and also in many cases where they do, the waste is the same, some large bakers supply so many hundreds, or thousands, as it may be, of loaves per day, whether it is eaten or not. The second day the surplus is simply thrown away, in some cases sold by unscrupulous persons of whom there have been several prosecutions. In one case 30 whole loaves were discarded. In another, a field was manured with broken bread, meat and other "waste." And this goes on, daily and hourly! The total sum of money must be terrific.

Then to take meat. This is supplied in large bulk. The soldiers' cooks—often very inexperienced men—hack it roughly off the bones, leaving quantities of good fresh meat clinging to the fresh bones, which are again simply daily thrown away! Bones and meat, which, if collected while fresh—and no time can be wasted this hot weather—would make strong meat soup, the very thing needed to build up bone and body to feeble, ricketty, boys and girls; give encouragement and strength to exhausted, worn-out, overburdened mothers—often "expectant" or "nursing"—and to cheer and sustain the old and weary. Nothing could be better, with the other "scraps" added of vegetable, bread, etc., etc.

It is more often than not, not the soldier-cook's fault. He has to prepare food in record time for an immense number, often at odd hours, and in a great hurry for "surprise" marches, etc. He will say and quite truly that he has not time to "pick and choose," and can only "throw away" what he does not use, in the nearest handy receptacle.

Now could not these receptacles—baskets, zinc bins, wooden troughs, or what not—be provided for him, several at handy intervals, for each of the thousand camps, and daily emptied? It would "pay" over and over again, in life saved, in strength, happiness and good done, and if devised on a large scale, might in each place be taken up locally, the centres being the nearest large towns, where need is greatest. I do pray you to start it!

INFANT DEATH-RATE RISING.

Mr. Walter Long, in reply to a Parliamentary question, gives the number of deaths of children under the age of one year, during the six months ending March 31st, in four years as follows:—

1911-12	...	...	48,944
1912-13	...	...	47,357
1913-14	...	...	49,029
1914-15	...	...	50,209

These statistics show an increase in mortality during 1914-15 of 1,180 infants.

Bad social conditions are the cause of this serious state of affairs.

When will Parliament call women voters in to help?

A WOMAN VICTIMISED.

The Postal and Telegraphs Clerks' Union is engaged in a struggle with the Post Master General on the principle of equal pay for men and women. Owing to a great number of the staff joining the colours, or taking better paid work, a great disorganisation of night work was caused. To meet this shortage a circular was sent to the girls doing day work, to cajole them to volunteer for night service out of patriotism. The average age of these girls is 18 years.

A trade unionist took steps to frustrate any possible exploitation by demanding that if women entered the night departments, hitherto staffed by men, they should receive exactly the same pay as men. This the G. P. O. refused. The Union issued a circular pointing out the bad effects of women doing men's work for less than men's pay. Miss Olive Johnson, who was a supervisor at an important City exchange, has been sent to a small suburban exchange because she agitated on behalf of the Union, on the ground that a supervisor is forbidden to influence the staff on behalf of trade unionism. The girls she roused to stand out for their rights were used as witnesses against her. Miss Johnson has been victimised because she stood up for equal pay for women who stepped into men's shoes. The *Shop Assistant* points out, very rightly, that the principle she stood for is even more vital to men than to women, and that an employer is acting in a mean and unjust way in getting women to do cheap labour out of patriotism.

We are looking forward to the further development of this case, in which women should receive every support from both sexes for their brave stand for common justice.

It is specially disgraceful that the Government should try to force women to do men's work at less pay, because both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman tried to create the impression that women who undertake war service would be sure of obtaining equal pay for equal work.

Mr. Lloyd George wrote to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, saying that: "women undertaking the work of men would get the same piece rates as men were receiving before the date of this agreement. That, of course, means that if the women turn out the same quantity of work as men employed on the same job they will receive exactly the same pay." Will the postal authorities prove that the women who take men postal servant's posts are not turning out the same quantity of work as the men they replaced?

The Government will never be willing to treat women justly until women can compel them to do so by the pressure of their votes.

Mr. E. J. Stocker, in the *Shop Assistant*, points out that the minimum wage demanded by the Shop Assistants' Union is, for men 24s., and for women 18s., at 21 years of age. He says: "Our lowest minimum rates to-day therefore, only mean a standard of life equal to 18s. for a man and 13s. 6d. for a woman, as compared with five years ago. To put it another way; if we would ask the same standard of life as our minimum to-day, as we asked in 1910, we should demand as our lowest minimum for men the sum of 32s., and for women 24s. Had anyone suggested five years ago that we should fix 18s. for men and 13s. 6d. for women as our lowest minimum rates, they would have been laughed to scorn, yet that is in fact the present position."

How much worse is the position for women than for men!

THE E.L.F.S. SAVINGS CLUB.

The first half year of the E.L.F.S. Savings Club ends this month, when members may withdraw their money. Members should join on the 1st of July and start saving for Xmas. Shares 6d. each, quarterage 3d., cost of card 2d. Members may take up any number of shares. Payments may be made at each branch on Club nights. Apply for cards early and secure full advantages.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

By THOMAS BATES, D.C.L., LL.D.

For three centuries the world has had a Free Sea. The Sea is not free to-day. The peaceable commerce of nations finds itself ordered off its peaceable highway. Innocent cargoes passing between neutral ports are intercepted. Trade is interdicted. We are back in the days of Elizabeth.

There are two principal causes for this: The novelties of the mine and the "military area" on the one hand, and the wide extension of the scope of contraband on the other. Both developments show how imperatively necessary it is to check the first beginnings of encroaching pretension.

The Sea is the common highway of nations. If a ship deliberately sails into the midst of a battle she cannot complain if she is hurt. But no nation ever assumed to set apart a tract of sea for its fighting arena, and render it unsafe for the world, or interdict it to peaceful commerce, until this progressive century. In the Japanese War of 1904-5, the Russians sowed the Far Eastern seas with mines. Only Chinese were blown up, and Europe was not particularly moved. Britain and America uttered some feeble protests; and at the Hague Conference of 1907 they made the fatal mistake of arguing as if the question were an open one. For any good the anæmic Hague Convention, riddled with loopholes for evasion, have done, it would have been a thousand times better to break up the Hague Conference, if so be, by declining utterly to discuss this abominable and treacherous method of warfare. We did discuss it: we did not obtain its prohibition; and we have thus made it a respectable weapon for Germany to use. We have, at the same time, furnished her with a useful argument in favour of the indiscriminate use of the torpedo by submarines — which are only mobile mines.

The Free Sea could henceforth be interdicted to neutrals (to whom it belonged) by mining it. It was a short step from that, to interdicting it by mere declaration. Once admit that an area of sea can be appropriated for military purposes in a more or less permanent fashion by one belligerent—as by mining, and it follows that others will seek to appropriate it in other ways. So we have the "military area," or "war zone," into which neutrals are told they venture at their peril: a complete novelty and an entire illegality. The whole law of blockade and contraband would have been superfluous if neutrals could have been restrained in this way from approaching a belligerent coast.

The Germans have been the chief innovators in the matter of the mine and the "war zone." Their "blockade" is, of course, not a blockade (which would need a strong force barring access to every British port)—but an attempt to secure the results of a blockade by this novel means.

British innovation has mainly taken another line: the extension of the idea of contraband. Contraband is essentially goods of so obviously dangerous a quality — (explosives, weapons, etc.)—that they cannot be allowed to go straight to an enemy's port. Exceptionally, Great Britain always claimed to treat in a similar manner more innocent goods which were going straight and avowedly to an enemy's *naval* port. Simple tests, simply ascertained. The judge was a belligerent judge—but he was bound to act only on the accused's admissions: the evidence afforded by the captured ship's papers and the answers of her people to set questions.

The Americans, in the War of 1861-5, discarded this system, which carefully safeguarded the neutral, and substituted one which our best authority, Hall, bluntly characterises as "acts of unfortunate violence." They substituted for the clean and simple tests of dangerous character and dangerous destination, the vague test of whether the goods were ultimately intended for the use of the enemy's army. They might be potatoes; they might be quinine. They might be going from one perfectly friendly country to another. But, on suspicion that the enemy's army was intended to get the benefit of them, they could be condemned as contraband.

And this new doctrine of suspicion meant that even innocent ships might be detained indefinitely while the suspicions were being investigated. The old simplicity of prize proceedings was turned into the getting up of a case like an Old Bailey prosecution. Evidence could now be raked up from all parts of the world on behalf of the captors, to contradict the ship. For, of course, the ultimate destination of the cargo could never be made out from the ship's papers and officers. No doubt this startling innovation was due to the Declaration of Paris (1856), which protected enemy cargo laden on neutral ships. It stimulated the desire to seize it as contraband, by calling goods contraband which nobody previously thought of treating as such. And, of course, neutral goods fell under the same condemnation; and since the unfortunate Declaration of London (1909) the innocent neutral carrier will generally find his ship confiscated for carrying innocent neutral goods to innocent neutral ports, if a belligerent prize court likes to hold that they were meant to reach the enemy's army.

That is why, to-day, we have not a Free Sea.*

On March 11th, indeed, Britain went further, and assumed to intercept (though not to confiscate) all goods going to and from Germany, and all German products (whatever that includes). This is justified as retaliation; but it is hard to see why one can retaliate on neutrals. It is "to strike the enemy through the side of one's friend"; and is reprobated by Phillimore, and every authority of eminence.

* See the writer's "BRITAIN AND SEA LAW," and the Pamphlets by Sir T. Twiss and Mr. W. M. Evarts, printed in "PRIZE LAW AND CONTINUOUS VOYAGE" (Stevens and Haynes, 1915).

EVICTING A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

In the House of Commons, on June 16th, Mr. W. C. Anderson drew attention to the case of Mrs. M'Hugh, of Shettleston, whose husband is wounded in hospital at Rouen, whose son is home on sick leave, and two of whose five younger children are ill with pneumonia. Mrs. M'Hugh has got into arrears with her rent, owing to her husband's illness, yet a warrant for her ejectment within 48 hours was granted.

On June 16th, Colonel Yates asked when the new scale for pensions of officers' widows would be ready, and Mr. Wing pointed out that some people entitled to pensions in January had not received them yet.

But Mr. Foster, the new Under-Secretary, said that, though nothing could be decided yet, "the urgency of the question is well understood."

In the House of Commons on June 17th, Mr. Charles Duncan drew attention to the fact that whereas there are some 5,000 members of the Belgian Metal Workers' Union in this country, all of whom are engaged in munition making for British armament firms, the Belgian Metal Workers' Union is anxious to get into touch with these men, both for the purpose of organisation and also to help them to send money home to their wives and children in Belgium. One of the officers of this Belgian Union has been arrested in Newcastle for going about his ordinary trade union business. Another Belgian, who has lived in this country for four years, was employed by a similar British Union to organise the Belgian refugees employed in this country. He was arrested whilst doing his trade union work and deported. As a result of negotiations between the trade union and the Home Office, the man was allowed to return, but has since been re-arrested in Newcastle.

Send 4s. 4d. for a subscription to the Woman's Dreadnought.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

400 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Last Sunday's meeting in Hyde Park attracted a very large and interested audience. Many men in khaki were present, and Miss Pankhurst was plied with questions at question time. The *Dreadnought* found a ready sale and a good collection was taken thanks to helpers. Mr. Everett held a very good meeting on Wednesday. Next Sunday, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in Victoria Park at 3.30. Members should rally round our platform. We also ask them to support and advertise the evening meeting in the Women's Hall. On Sunday evening there was a lively discussion arising out of some points made by the speakers. The audience has a tendency to come in very late to the Sunday meeting. Will members and friends bear in mind that most speakers have a long journey home, and therefore be more punctual? Thanks to paper sellers and collectors in our own district and in the West End.

Dreadnought sales, week ending June 12th—562. Mrs. Crabb 100, Miss Eidelberg 24, Mrs. Farrall 40, Miss Mackay 33, Mrs. Savoy 30, Miss O'Brien 150, Stall 144, per Miss O'Brien 64, Mrs. Savoy 18, and 64 in various small sales.

This is a disappointing falling off from last week. Try again Bow to sell 1,000!

BROMLEY.

Joint Hon. Secretaries:
Mrs. McCheyne & Mrs. Mantle,
53 St. Leonard Street.

A good number turned up at St. Leonards Street on Thursday last, but owing to some mistake the speaker was not present. Our thanks to Mrs. Wood for keeping meeting on until 9.30. Everyone must come to the Thursday meetings, as it is the only one we have in Bromley. *Dreadnoughts* sold—40.

POPLAR.

The Women's Hall, 20 Railway St.
Organiser: Mrs. Drake.

Good meeting at this hall on Sunday, June 13th. Mrs. Cyon and Mrs. Bouvier made two excellent speeches, and Miss Lightman's singing was much appreciated.

On June 27th, we hold our *next* Sunday meeting and we have a very good speaker—Miss Alison Neilans. Miss Espagne will sing, and refreshments are provided at moderate prices. All welcome, 8 p.m. Members please remind your friends.

A very good meeting at the Dock Gates on Monday, Mrs. Bouvier speaker. Miss Sennett speaker Tuesday. A good audience at Chrisp Street on Wednesday, when Miss Feek was speaker. At the indoor meeting on Friday at 3, Mrs. Bouvier spoke.

Miss H. Watts, Miss Norrington and Miss E. Lagsding are thanked for paper-selling and collecting at Caxton Hall on Friday, June 18th. Members are reminded June subscriptions are due. These we shall be pleased to receive at the office at any time.

The half year is nearly gone and anyone wishing to join the savings club for the second half year may do so at this address on any Tuesday at 8 p.m. Secretaries—Miss H. Watts and Miss C. Lagsding. This is a good opportunity to save for Xmas.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending June 19th—151, distributed 500. Collected—Miss H. Watts (Caxton Hall) 1s. 11½d., Mrs. Drake (Cubitt Town) 10s. 0d., Mrs. Dowling (Self Denial) 1s. 0d.

Mrs. Giles takes 12 papers to sell among her friends regularly, who will do the same?

SOUTH WEST HAM.

55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Daisy Parsons,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

All members are anxious to hear Madame Cyon, who spoke for us on Monday, again. On Friday, there was a good meeting at Beckton Road—30 *Dreadnoughts* sold. We are indebted to Mrs. Mears and Mrs. Brown for their splendid help in canvassing with Miss Manicom. Now who else will follow this splendid example? There is still time to book up for the excursion. Come into the office at Fife Road and pay part of the money and it will not seem so much when the end comes.

Dreadnoughts sold 59. Distributed—Miss Brown 50, Mrs. Mears 50, Miss Manicom 100. Out of 500, who else will take 50?

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 Dalston Lane
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

Mrs. Duval was a very interesting speaker last Tuesday afternoon, and everyone was pleased to have Miss S. Pankhurst last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Page has collected 7s. 6d. for our milk fund.

One of our Hackney members—Mrs. Page—is helping with the stall in Roman Road, on Friday evenings. Mrs. Page, who has already done such splendid work in Hackney, has been chosen to represent the branch on the E.L.F.S. Committee.

Papers sold 58. Distributed 80.

Hackney sales ought to be going up faster than this! Let us try to double the sales this week!

SOUTH-EAST LONDON E.L.F.S.

Hon. Secretary: Miss Balchin,
39 Radnor Street, Peckham.

Good meeting at Kempshead Road Hall, on Wednesday, June 16th, but we could do with many more members and supporters over here.

Mrs. Clifford Ewen will be our speaker at the indoor meeting on Wednesday, June 30th

It is proposed to form a group of men associates in connection with the above branch. Any wishing to join this, please send in your names to Mr. Kipps, senr., 15 Anchor Street, Bermondsey.

(Continued from front page.)

"Everytime I lay down last night the men called 'Mill, Mill,' at me," the dull-looking girl giggled. Her mother took no notice.

Past the cart shed and the piggery was a field with much trodden grass, in which were a number of caravans.

The people who lived in the first caravan seemed very poor. There were three babies, too young to pick strawberries. The youngest of them, lying in its perambulator, was panting as though ill and exhausted. A girl of about 16 walked with a stick, as she had a poisoned foot. The mother was weary and faded looking and very ill-clad. The caravan and its furnishings were dilapidated. A very old army bell-tent was pitched near by to provide extra sleeping accommodation, just now it was open and on a table within was a vase of wild flowers.

We talked with the mother and a group of other women. They told us that the pickers were paid 3d. a basket. Some said they could pick ten or eleven baskets each morning, others said they could not always earn 1s. a day. The strawberry season lasts but two or three weeks and some of the caravan women told us that they went on to pea picking and other field work afterwards, but most of them said they only picked strawberries and went to the fairs or travelled about hawking all the rest of the year.

One of the vans was painted bright brown and yellow, and a sunburnt young woman with forget-me-not blue eyes was vigorously polishing the brilliant brass work of the steps, door handles and water cans.

She asked us inside, proudly saying: "perhaps you've never been in a caravan before." It was all spick and span within. At the end of the van were two box beds, one above the other, with sliding doors to shut them off from view. The upper doors were open and lace curtains within were parted to show the scarlet bed quilt and the little window behind. Under the side windows were seats covered with oilcloth patterned in black and white diagonal checks. By the door was a cupboard that served as a larder, and was opposite a tiny cooking range, and above it, on the very smallest scale, was an overmantle with mirrors and little shelves with china ornaments. Except that this one was in miniature, it was just such an overmantle as one might see in any well-cared for East London home. Its owner looked at it with satisfaction, showing her pleasure charmingly when we admired it, and eagerly drawing our attention to everything in her neat little home. She told us that she had always lived in a caravan and agreed that she was as proud of hers as anyone could be of any house. She was very young and for the time at least was very happy, she was newly married and there were many photographs of the young husband, and herself in a long velvet coat and a big hat with many feathers.

In the next van there was again a big family. The mother had but one eye, and her hands were hard with out-door work. She said that they had camped on that ground for some time past, and that her husband did all sorts of work for the farmer; sometimes he was employed in the fields, sometimes he drove the carts to market. He was paid 26s. a week. The wages paid to men for such work had risen during the last few years from £1 to 22s., to 24s., and now, recently, to 26s.

From the husband's wages 3s. 6d. was deducted for pitching the van on the farmer's land and for water and the wood that the family could gather for their fire. In the winter they took their van nearer to London, and could get enough space on a piece of waste ground to camp out in it for 1s. 6d. a week.

This family had only been van dwellers for a few years, and the mother told us that that day her eldest daughter was going into service, as she wanted "to get a little higher." "You can see my girls are not like the others," she said, "they've been differently brought up."

The biggest of the vans was painted black, with flowers and leaves carved in relief, and painted red and green. A tall, thin man, about 50 years of age, was standing on a stool still further ornamenting it with gold.

He told us that the decoration of the van was his hobby, and showed us that inside the bed was shut off by mirrored doors, on which were painted birds and flowers. He discussed with us the merits of transfer gold leaf, which he was using, and other leaf. This was real gold; he would not use imitation; but he did not think it was so thick as the leaf not stuck on to paper. But the other "would blow" away so—if only he had a nice shed to work in, he could use it. His uncle had been a decorator. Transfer gold had not come in in his uncle's time. He would have liked to be a decorator himself. He wished he could do "lining" and "writing." "That's clever," he said, "I'm going to have all this lining done that I can't manage myself," he added.

He had had a livery stable once, but one day he had thought he would like to go on the road, and he had been there now 20 years. As a rule he went hawking. Strawberry picking paid fairly well. In Norfolk it was paid 1½d. a basket, half the price paid at Waltham Cross, but in Norfolk the hours were longer, work began there at five or six a.m., and went on till four p.m., with time off for meals. It was easier working like that than having to start at three in the morning—it was so cold in the early morning, it made ones fingers hurt. "This morning I could have cried," he said, "and I wanted to go back, but I wouldn't do that."

Money was obviously the last thing he thought of, and when we asked him how strawberry picking paid he said it was alright for him, because he had a large family, and all the money went "into one pocket."

The other caravans were mostly very poor, the extra sleeping accommodation consisting only of a few half hoops of wood, just high enough to crawl under, with a few rags thrown over them. The little children who were crawling in the poor remains of trodden grass and playing with the shaggy dogs were scantily and ill clad. E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

The *Sheffield Guardian* reports that the Sheffield Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association pays its women shorthand typists 15s. a week and has recently refused them a war bonus.

The Sheffield Tramways Committee has decided to pay women tram conductors over 25 years of age, 16s. a week.

Vickers, at their munition works in Holme Lane, Sheffield, pay women who fill shells and work on lathes 8s. to 14s. a week. The working day begins at 6.30 a.m. and ends at 5.30 p.m., and 1s. a week war bonus is given if full time is kept.

The *Sheffield Guardian* points out that forage dealers say it costs 17s. to keep a horse!

The following lines by Mr. G. K. Chesterton may need alteration now that women are taking to the grocery trade:—

"The righteous minds of innkeepers
Induce them now and then
To crack a bottle with a friend
Or treat unmoneyed men;
But who hath seen the grocer
Treat housemaids to his teas . . .?"

Perhaps he will, when, as a voter, she can help to ward the tax off! But G.K.C. is an anti-suffragist.

E.L.F.S. & R.S.P.U. JOINT SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

Social, July 10th, 1915.

We, the Joint Committee, wish to make this Social a record success, and we want £5 to hand over to the Babies' Milk Fund after all expenses are paid, and we shall do it if you will help; so will you please buy a ticket, get your friends to buy them, and if you are able, please send us some pastries, oranges, or bananas to sell.

Trusting this will meet with a favourable response.—we remain as above.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Sunday, June 27th.

VICTORIA PARK,

3 p.m.

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST and others.

Bow Women's Hall,

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

8 p.m.

Rev. R. W. SORENSEN,
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Miss MANICOM.

MUSIC.

Poplar Women's Hall,

8 p.m.

Miss ALISON NEILANS,
Mrs. DRAKE.

MUSIC.

A reader from West Australia writes:—

I have duly received the Woman's Dreadnought and have intended for some time to write and thank you for it, but alas, troubled times have fallen on us; the worst drought which has ever been known in the West Australian State has reduced the place to poverty—in many cases to utter destitution. The War has sent up prices to starvation point. My sympathies are entirely with you. I feel that the times are *more* than serious; here, I can assure you, we feel very near to the heart of the Empire, despite our distance in miles, and I myself am convinced that the future rests with the women—the life-blood of the world's great heart. No possible solution of any problems *can* come while the life stream of the body politic is stifled and held back. Many men—my husband among them, thank God—realise this of their own pure and advanced consciousness; others must have the knowledge forced upon them for their own good.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

General Fund.—Bow Club collections 10.0, General Meeting collection 3.10, Collections Hackney (two weeks) 3.9, Women's Hall Sunday 3.3, Poplar collection 2.0, Members' subscriptions Bow 2.1½, Mrs. Dowling 1.0, Members' subscriptions Hackney 0.6, Mrs. Boase 7.0.

Dreadnought Fund.—Miss Joachim 5.0.0, Donation in Hyde Park 1.11½.

For Milk and General Distress.—War Relief Fund—Nigerian Railway—per W. H. Cooper, Esq 15.0.0, Mrs. Pearson 5.0.0, Mrs Poley 3.0.0, Mrs E. Heygate 3.0.0, Miss Pearson 3.0.0, Mrs Loftus 2.0.0, Mrs Jenkyns 2.0.0, Miss Maitland 2.0.0, A.S.E. Members Toolroom etc, L.S.A. 1.14.9½, per Mrs. D'Arcy Hamilton 1.3.0, F. Whitfield, Esq 1.1.0, Miss E. Case 1.1.0, Miss F. A. Plowright 1.1.0, Mr McWilliams 1.0.0, R. Parks, Esq 1.0.0, Miss B. Harradeu 15.8, Mrs Bevan (monthly) 10.0, Miss E. A. Sugden 10.0, N.K.M. 10.0, T. A. Walters, Esq 10.0, Miss Fowler 1.0, Mrs Wade 6.0, Misses Entwhistle 5.0, Miss A. C. Beard 5.0, Miss Madgwick 5.0, Miss S. C. Sparger 5.0, Miss Wilhelmy 5.0, Miss Redgrove 5.0, Mrs. Esther Cracknell 5.0, per Mrs Garner 5.0, Mrs G. Phipps 3.6, 'Cuckoo' 2.6, Misses L. & B. Feaver 2.6, Miss M. Cann 2.6, Miss Peggy Wood 2.0, Miss Newman 1.6, Miss E. F. Flisher 1.0.

Collections.—Mrs. Drake 10.0, Mrs. Page 7.6, Miss O'Brien 5.11½, Ruby Crabb 4.6, Miss Watts 1.11½, Miss Eidelberg 1.0, Box in Restaurant 3.0½, Mrs Crabb 9.3.

Gifts of Clothing.—Mrs. Brettell, Miss Durrant, Mrs. Rennie, Miss E. Martin, Mrs. A. Pitkin, Mrs. Rose, The Misses E. H. and M. A. Entwistle, S. M. Hampton, Esq., Mrs. W. G. Harris (and toys), Anon (and boots & shoes), per Ruby Menser—from Brisbane, New South Wales Clothing Committee, per Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hampton, Nurse Godwin.

Eggs.—Mrs. Powell.

Potatoes.—A. F. Bird, Esq.

"This money (£1) has been given to me to distribute for social work by one of my soldier sons, who realises there is other work in the world besides fighting."

Printed by E. H. Williams (Regd. T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E. and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their Offices, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.